[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Jan. 29,-The Sherman resolutions calling for an investigation of the Danville and Copiah County outrages were adopted in the Senate to-day, the Democrats making no attempt to oppose their passage by speeches or dilatory motions, Long before Mr. Sherman arose to ask that the Senate proceed to their consideration, every available bit of room in the galleries and in the doors leading to the chamber was occupied by a motley crowd of men and women, who had come in the expectation of being treated to an animated debate which would repay them for sitting during long hours in a crowded, ill-ventilated chamber. In this they were to a certain extent disappointed. Everything went off quietly and in the best order possible. In fact, the whole proceeding partook of the charac ter of a funeral service-presumably that of the Democratic party-so solemn, so glum and melanchely did every Democratic Senator look.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS UNEASY. The reading of the resolutions at the desk was followed by a carefully prepared speech on the part of Mr. Sherman, who read from manuscript notes, in a manner effective enough, however, to compel the closest attention of every Senator present. Mr. Lamar was seen shifting uneasily f. om one side to the other of his desk, and afterward to take a seat in the front row, sympathetically yielded to him by Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri. His colleague, Mr. George, whose silence is always more impressive than his speech, sat staring as charge after charge was flung into the face of his partisan friends at home. Others en-deavored to assume an air of indifference, in which they were not always quite successful. Some began writing letters, but apparently did not get beyond the second line, and though they kept their heads well down on their desks, they could be seen to east furtive glances once in a white at the imperturbable face of Mr. Sherman. The Mississippi delegation from the House was in full force on the floor, engaged in confidential whispers with Democratic friends. Their sympathizers were arranged in the back part of the chamber, looking so Indicrously solemn as to sneggest the thought that they had come to assist at a wake. A sigh of relief seemed to escape them as Mr. Sherman sat down and they were sure that for the time being at least they would not be called upon to answer further charges. well down on their desks, they could be seen to cast

WHAT ME. SHERMAN SAID.

Mr. Sherman spoke in part as follows: Mr. Sherman spoke in part as follows:

The allegations as to the Danville riot or massacre are
founded upon statements in the public prints, supported
by the eaths of witnessess, and their substantial truth is
also vertified by the published statement of a member of
this body, a Senator from the State of Virginia. The allegations as to dississippl are founded upon copions narratices in the public prints, the proceedings of public meetings and the act, and failure to act, of officers of the State
Government including Governors, judges, courts and juries.
If these statems its are true, then in both those States there
had been creanized consurracies to sulver the freedom forms. The crimes depicted were not ordinary crimes, but those of a provailing majority to subvert by violence the highest constitutional privileges of citizens and could not from their nature be inquired of or punched by ordinary tribunals. If they are true, then in those communities the members of our party and our race have no rights which the prevailing majority is bound to respect.

If the events at Danville were the result of a chance outbreak or riot between opposing parties or different races of men, they might properly be left to be dealt with by the local autorities. But if the riot and massacre were part of machinery devised by a party to deterance another party or a race from the freedom of elections or the free and open expression of political opinions, then they constituted a crime against the National Government, and the highest duty of the Government was to maintain, at every hazard, the equal rights and privileges of citizens. If the events in Copials County, Miss, were merely lawless invasions of individual rights, then shough they involved murder as well as other crimes, they should be left to local authority and if lustice could not be administered by the courts and the citizen was without remedy from lawless violence, then be must fall back upon his right of self-defence, or, falling in that, he must seek a home where his rights would be respected and observed. But, if these individual crimes involved the greater one of an organized conspiracy of a party or a race to deprive another party or race of citizens of the enjoyment of their inspectation of provided the crimes involved the party or race as estimation which must be dealt with by the National Government.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

by the people of a State, with the sanction of Congress, as the legislative power of the United States, was bound to provide additional safeguards and should exhaust all the powers of the National Government to limits of all the States in as full and complete a manner as it would guard and protect the unquestioned rights of citizens of the United Strtes within the domains of the most powerful nations of the world.

the domains of the most powerful nations of the world. If the time had come when members of the Republican party, through whose agency largely the existence of the Government had been maintained, could not enjoy their constitutional rights, were murdered at the ballot-box without fear on the part of their murderers of punishment, were driven from their homes by outrage and terror and that black and white alike were subjected to ostrackian and injustice, and as a party were disfranchised, then indeed, was patient inquiry demanded and a full, open and manity assertion that the rights and equalities of efficient should be maintained and enforced at every hazard. If the Copiah resolutions were the creed of the Democratic party in the South then indeed was the war a failure. They seemed the very germ of despotism and barbarity and yet he was assured by a gentleman friendly to them that they were the creed of mins-tenths of the party in power in Mississippi. It was right that the groundwork of opinions so utterly repagnant to republican institutions should be known. of opinions so utterly tions should be known.

CHARITY WITH JUSTICE,

In this investigation, he said, I would seek every palliation or excuse for the conduct of the people complained of. I would give to their motives and to the natural feelings of mankind in their situation the most charitable construction. I would give to them all the political power they ever enjoyed and without unkindness or pains or penalties, or even reproaches I would extend to them every right, favor or facility that senjoyed by any citizen in any part of our own country : but, when this concession is made to them, I

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's remarks, Mr. Mahone rose. In a moment every face in the gallery was turned in the direction of the chamber where the redoubtable Virginian has his seat. Men and women stood up in their seats and and women stood up in their section a glimpe of the ex-Confederate General as he deliberately adjusted his spectacles and began to read from printed slips his speech, over which he is said to have labored all last night and early this morning.

MR. MAHONE'S SPEECH.

His manner of speaking, though not impressive fixed the attention of the Senate for nearly threequarters of an hour by virtue of the "frozen truth

due to time in the glorious history of Virginia, mull the late can vass and election for the Legislature, had the serious of the leave. It leaves the serious of the level in Legislature, had the serious but not entire. The clurren will consider the case to have another the properties of a political ends may be achieved by such festering methods as grave rise to the Landilla measures. The leaders of a political faction, principles, opening advised any resort which night sive provided and repeatedly repudiated them and their stiffing principles, opening advised any resort which night sive provided the function of the Legislature, and the sample principles, opening advised any resort which night sive provided and supersocial the functions of the civil law, the message to the Legislature, and the sample provided the function of the Danville Grand Jury only completed the picture of the highlest first of the highlest of its citizens. Faction leaders, for their own purposes, had set on foot a shot-gun scheme to compel irreduced the inquiry be instituted. Hatch there if if a State enjoyed Process, had set on foot a shot-gun scheme to compel irreduced the inquiry be instituted. Hatch there if if a State enjoyed Process, had set on foot a shot-gun scheme to compel irreduced the inquiry be instituted. Hatch there if if a State enjoyed the right to exercise the suffrage freely.

Soundage, personal or political, is a fearful cell in a free community, Nothing more degrades a man than living these of the slave, and who is it that is not a slave whose liberty is restrained in contravention of the fights into hardenness from the contaminating wear of the slave, and who is it that is not a slave whose liberty is restrained in contravention of the fights into hardenness from the contaminating wear of the slave, and who is it that is not a slave whose liberty is restrained in contravention of the forms were such that the contravention of the beginning was indeed to the slave and the high and an advanced to the slave and the policy his words contained. He said, in part:

there who envies him this privilege and apprehends his supremacy, reproaches the intelligence and manhood of his own race.

To discover the gross violations of human rights which have been committed in Virginia during the late political campaign, and to find and apply the remedy. I take to be the object of the proposed investigation. I have no fear that the State will suffer by the inquiry.

My Mehoen tech his eart, avail does silve to Not.

Mr. Mahone took his seat amid deep silence. Not a Democrat stirred in his place. A few voices were heard to exclaim: "Vote! vote!" and upon Mr. Sherman's moving the adoption of his resolutions, they were passed by a strict party vote, thirty-two

yeas to twenty-nine nays.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom the investigation of the outrages is consigned, will, it is understood, begin work at once.

ROWELUS INSANITY DISCUSSED.

HIS SISTER HAS A FIT IN COURT-MORE TESTIMONY

ABOUT EPILEPSY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BATAVIA, Jan. 29 .- Miss Julia Rowell, who has been in charge of the murderer's two beautiful little girls, and who has been a constant attendant at the trial every day, was taken ill to-day and had to leave the Court House. At Rowell's ill-fated home, Dr. Herbert A. Morse was called, and he found her suffering from an attack of vertigo or dizziness, a form of epilepsy. As this is the same disease that the defence has been endeavoring for two days to prove hereditary and frequent in the Rowell family, and as Dr. Morse was afterward sworn as a medical expert on epilepsy and insanity, and testified to the condition in which he found Miss Rowell, only haif an hour previous, his evidence produced something of a sensation. No one appears to believe that the lady's illness is a scheme on the part of the defence. Rowell is a tencher in the advanced school at Utica, and is a lady of unblemished character and integrity. She is citement in attending the trial daily and hearing the evidence of certain parties, together with the constant dedence of certain parties, together with the constant devotion which she has displayed in personally caring for her brother's children, has caused her to break down.

The testimony of Frances Dawson, wife of the hotel proprietor, and Frances P. Terry, dealer in musical goods, was taken this morning to show that the prisoner's classy eye, vacant stare, and nervous manner had attracted attention. The prisoner's father stated that he had a brother, whose head at the age of five years was abnormally large, and who died from congestion of the brain when twelve years old. Charles R. Newell, of Utea, who employed the prisoner as a bookkeeper from 1866 to 1872, described an epileptic fit of Rowell in his store. Andrew McMillan and Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, testified to the defendant's good character.

An EXPERT DELIVERS HIS OPINION.

AN EXPERT DELIVERS HIS OPINION Dr. Edward C. Mann, of New-York, was called as an ex-pert. He testified that he examined the defendant at the ail on November 15. He was somewhat emaciated, with eyes suffused, complexion muddy, skin hot and dry and its clasticity lessened, hair dry, movements abnormally puck and nervous, the same as is characteristic only of he insane; muscles flabby, lungs showing a predispostdon to consumption, hands and extremities cold, head hot, tongue coated, breath foul, an abnormally excited condition, and loss of nutrition and assimilation. He was suffering from melancholia, one of the most dangerous forms of insanity, as it is accumpanied by destructive impulses, homiedal or suicidal tendencies often occurring. A hypothetical question was then asked him, about six hondred words long, and describing the character, conduct, experience and physical traits of the prisoner; to which he replied that the person thus portrayed was undoubtedly insane. The witness answered that no sane man would have provided himself with such a multitudinous let of weapons, and that, if all the facts were asstated, the man was insane. In answer to further questioning by the defendant's counsel, the witness said that if Rowell's fall from a step-ladder, as described by the witness Newell, had occurred to a person whose family was tainted with insanity it would have been the result of an epileptic solare.

Dr. Simson Clark, of Lockport, answered Judge Sutton's hypothetical question in the affirmative. hot, tongue coated, breath foul, an abnormally excited con-

ASKED TO LEAVE THE MEETING.

A HOLDER OF PROXIES EXCLUDED BY THE NARRA-GANSETT PIER COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29 .- Pursuant to a warrant ssued by Benjaman F. Hull, by request of Edward S. Innet, a member of the Narragansett Pier Comlanet, a member of the Narragansett Pier Com-pany, a meeting of the stockholders of that com-pany was had this forenoon at Wakefield. The own-ers of all the stock were present, either in person or by proxy. Before the meeting was called to order, Amasa W. Caton, of Providence, the well-known lawyer, appeared, and claimed to be the proxy of fifteen persons, each claiming to own five shares o stock, or in all one-half of the entire stock. was requested to withdraw, his claim not being allowed; but he refused, and said he would wait until the meeting was called to order. Mr. Enton then presented proxies from Mary A. Hazard, of South Kingston: Sarah C. Hazard and Mary C. Hazard, of Newport John C. Hazard, trustee, Rowland N. Williams and Herbert Hazard, of New-York: Jo Hazard, of Newport: Thomas F. Brown, Ada H. Brown, Eilen M. Hobbs, Charles F. Bartlett and John D. Weeks. His proxies were not recognized, and he was again asked to withdraw, when he filed a lengthy protest, after an ex-

cited controversy. He then withdrew.

The stockholders then proceeded to business.

The resignation of Attmere Robinson, of The stockholders then proceeded to business. The resignation of Attmere Robinson, of Wakefield as a director of the compility was received and accepted. He was the only surviving director of the Pier Company, and has since 1:64 controlled the business of the company. As soon as his resignation was received and accepted, and the directors chosen, he was elected secretary of the company. The following Board of Directors was then chosen: William A. Miles, a retired brewer of New-York City; Edward S. Innet, president of the New-York Fire Extinguisher Company; Samuel A. Briggs, president of the International Ice Machine Company; Daniel F. Cooney, of the firm of D. F. Cooney, &-Co., iron workers; John N. Robbins, of Handren & Robbins, of the Albany Iron Works; and C. H. Delameter, from merchant. of New-York. The directors afterward electing Secretary Chase and George H. Robinson of New-York, as Treasurer. The meeting adjourned. The stockholders from New-York were given an elegant dinner at Atlanere Robinson's house, and then took the Shore Line train for New-York.

The stock which Mr. Eaton claumed to represent is that involved in the Hazard equity suit, brought against Attmere Robinson and others, to catablish a tifle to nearly one-half of Narragament Pier.

At the meeting, Atlanere Robinson voted on seventy-seven shares, George H. Robinson of 487 and each of the Other men on five.

The Narragansett Pier Company is one of the oldest companies in the State, having abtained its charter by a special act of the Legislature in 1836. On Thursday another interesting feature in the case of the company

companies in the State, having abtained its charter by a special act of the Legislature in 1836. On Thursday another interesting feature in the case of the company will come up, when Attimere Robinson will ask the Probate Court of South Kingston to appoint an administrator on Jonathan N. Hazard's estate.

THROWN FROM THE TRACK BY A BOULDER

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 29.—A train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was wrecked this morning near Shellmound, eighteen miles from this city. The train was running around the mountain at the rate of thirty miles an hour when it ran into a large boulder that had rolled from a cliff above. The engine turned over,

CHARGED WITH PLAGIARISM.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Schenectady, Jan. 29.—Excitement ereated in Scotia, a suburb of Schenectady, yesterday by the sudden, unexplained resignation of the Rev. Henry J. Whalen, a Baptist clergyman. He says he did so be ause of an article in The Boston Journal charging that when he was pastor at Cummington, Mass., he plagiar-ized the scranons of the Rev. Dr. Deems, of New-York, and others. Whalea admits he used some of the s-tmons, but not entire. The church will consider the case to-

roll of membership, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.
Logan clubs are being formed all over this State; but the
Beatrice organization fired the first gun in the campaign
in this State. It is largely composed of veteran Union
soldiers, and many who fought under General Locan.
The members are determined partisans of their old chief.
President Arthur has little or no strength in this State;
but if Mr. Blatne were a candidate, he might contest the
delegation with some show of strength.

A NEGRO DETECTIVE IN DISGRACE,

DRUMMED OUT OF TOWN ON THE WAY TO JAIL FOR FRAUD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Jan. 29.-The most notorious public character in this bustling manufacturing town, during the past year, has been a colored man who attained the dignity of special constable, and then made such frequent use of the powers of his office that he was universally styled Detective Hawley. He made more arrests than the whole police force of the towe. Many of his complaints, especially against people of his own race, were discovered to be unfounded, and his stories of crime began to be looked upon with suspicion by the local dispensers of the law. Last winter he swore that a white man, Louis Dilley, was the firebug who caused all the incendiary fires in the town. He was not believed. The State authorities took hold of the matter and gave eredence at first to Hawley's stories and had Dliley lodged in jail pending trial in the Superior Court. No confirmation of Hawley's statement, being discovered, Dilley was released. Since then Dilley's friends, and they are many, have been waiting for an opportunity to avenge the hard-ships which he was made to undergo because of the col-

ored detective's unsupported testimony.

Hawley last fall was sent to jail for beating an em ploye. Thereat there was great but quiet rejoicing in Birmingham. Hawley, however, was equal to the emergency. He made Sheriff Crosby, of Falrfield County, believe that if he were released from jail he could point out the retreat of "Sam" Pine, who is wanted for so many erimes committed along the boundary line of New York and Connecticut. Hawley was released and Birmingham was indignant at the credulity of Sheriff Crosby, Of course Hawley did not unearth Sam Pine. Crosby. Of course Hawley did not unearth Sam Pine, Hawley was again arrested yesterday for obtaining money under fulse pretences, and he was to day fined. S7 and costs, and sentenced to juil for thirty days. An immense crowd gathered about the lockup after court this merning to watch Hawley's departure for the New-Haven juil. They were in a joyous mood. Just before the prisoner made his appearance, a number of the young men of the place organized themselves into a drum corps. The crowd took up the hurrah and pandemonium was loose for some time. Then the celebration assumed the form of a series. was losse for some time. Then the celebration assumed the form of a procession. The officers and their prisoners walked. Ahead of them were the ratting drums and a man bearing a buse banner with the legend "Ex-Detective Hawley will occupy billey's old cell in the New Haven jail." There was a large throng of enthusiastic

HAZING REVIVED AT ANNAPOLIS.

FOURTH-CLASS MEN PERSECUTED-A GENERAL ME-LEE PRECIPITATED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Bosron, Jan. 29 .- The Journal has private advices from Annapolis to the effect that an outbreak of the old hazing spirit took place at the Naval Academy Saturday night. It appears that a number of first and third class men were engaged in some petry hazing. One of the fourth-class men was made to stand on his head, and another was unceremoniously "fired" through a window. The mischief-makers were waiting for another victim, when a young man named Craig, from Illinois, en tered. He was promptly saluted and told by a third-class man to stand on his head. This he refused to do, claiming that the third-class man had no right to haze, never having been hazed themselves. Several first-class me then approached and tried to compel him to execute the managarre, but he escaped into a room where he was fol-lowed by the crowd, who attempted to eatch htm.

In the confusion the light was put out, and Craig man

In the confusion the light was put out, and Craig manazed to give one of his tormentors several effectual blows with a pair of skates which he carried. He then escaped outside. The first-class men, however, laid their plans, and as Craig came out from supper he was jumped upon by six or eight. He would probably have unifered severely had not several fourth class men opportunely been present to take part.

This soon became a general melee, which was finally stopped by the efforts of the officer in charge, and the combatants were separated. The first class now vow vengeance on the fourth class and Craig in particular, and some lively lights will probably follow. What measures the authorities will take are as yet unknown, but an investigation will probably follow. The only thing regretted by the fourth class is that Craig did not severely injure some of kils assailants in the first place.

JAMES F. CLARK'S BEQUESTS.

MANY GIFTS TO RELIGIOUS, BENEVOLENT AND EDU CATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

IRT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 .- The will of the late Mrs. Eliza Ann Clark, his wife, is appointed executrix, and to her is bequeathed the homestead for the rest of her life, and \$250,000 in Government bonds; to Clark's adopted daughter, Mrs. M. C. Tyler, \$50,000 and a homestead in Eachd-ave.; to the Protestaht Orphan Asylum, on St. Chair-st., Mr. Clark has left \$10,000; to the Women's Christian Association of this city, having in charge the Retreat in St. Clair-st., \$5,000; the Children's Aid Society, \$10,000; the American Bible Society, \$10,000; the ciety, \$10,000; the American Bible Society, \$10,000; the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$10,000; and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$10,000; oberlin College, \$25,000. Many other relatives are remembered in the will.

At the death of Mrs. Clark the following are to receive \$10,000; Cyrus L. Clark, Charles A. Clark, Asabel Clark, James F. Clark and Mrs. Anna C. Walker. Mrs. M. C. Tyler, the adopted daughter, is then to receive \$50,000. After some small beguests, one-third of the remainder is to be given to the Hartwick Seminary, near Cooperstown, and the remaining two-thirds to Oberlin College.

DELONG'S APPROACHING INTERMENT.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 .- Mrs. De Long, the wislow of the gallant commander of the fil-fated Jean-nette, recently purchased a lot in one of the cemeteries near New-York, and has intimated a desire to bury in it be remains of her late husband. She has written letters lost their lives in company with Lieutenant Commander DeLong, asking that their bodies may also be interred in the lot. All expenses will be borne by Mrs. De Long. The lot. All expenses will be borne by Mrs. De Long. The only Philadelphian on the Jeannette was George W. Boyd, a fireman, and his remains are now being brought home, together with those of his commanding officer and the other victims. Boyd's family have declined to accede to the request, and will go to New-York on February 15 to receive his body, which will be buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, above Frankford.

HUGE ICE GORGES ON THE MAUMEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Toledo, Jan. 29.—Another disastrous flood and ice gorge are feared here. The snow and ice for forty miles above this city, along the Maumee River, is rapidly melting and swelling the river to alarming proportions An ice gorge sixteen feet in thickness, and extending for miles, is forming up the river and threatens serious consequences. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of dock property, and every precaution possible is being taken in anticipation of the worst, which cannot long be delayed at the present temperature.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH,

A FREIGH TRAIN WRECKED.

Boston, Jan. 29.—A freight train on the Boston and Albany road struck a gravel train at Ashland, and twenty cars of the former were more or less smashed, including three oil tanks. No one was seriously hurt.

roll of membership, and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed.

Logan clubs are being formed all over this State; but the Beatrice organization fired the first gun in the campaign in this State. It is largely composed of veteran Union

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN. extent than the production has hitherto reached. The deposits are stated to be capable of yielding an annual supply of 500,000 tons.

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—Rothwell, a miner, working at the

NEWS FROM EL OBEID-GENERAL HICKS'S ARMY-FINANCES OF EGYPT.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 29.-A refugee from El Obeid re ports that he saw Major von Seckendorf stabbed to death while lying in bed in the hospital. Edmund O'Donovan, the correspondent of The Daily News, was killed General Hicks. The rest of the Europeans belonging to General Hicks's army he saw lying dead. After the battle, he says, El Mahdi sold large quantities of watches, rings and the like. Sheik Obade has summoned Khartoum to surrender, in order to avoid bloodshed. The town is quiet, but the soldiers are clamoring for their pay. The arrival of General Gordon is anxiously awaited. Hussain Pacha is offering obstruction to every measure.

LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The Times in a leading article says the fact that Baron Rothschild has lent the Khedive nearly a million pounds implies the confidence of the financiers that England has taken

connence of the inanciers that England has taken Egypt in hand and will see her safely through her troubles. England cannot retire now without expesing Egypt to a worse condition of anarchy that which prevailed under Arabi Pacha.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is rumored that the British fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to Alexandria in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Egypt.

A SPEECH BY MR. LOWELL IN LONDON. London, Jan. 29.—A banquet was given here to-night by the London Chamber of Commerce. Two hundred guests were present, including the United States Consul-General and the Consuls-General of other countries, and Sir Alexander T. Galt, Canadian High Commissioder. The Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of exchequer presided. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, proposed the toast of "The Chambers of Com-merce of the United Kingdom and of the World." He said he had been selected to propose the toast as an expression of kindness and good will toward the United and good will toward the United State—[cheers]—a country which had exemplified what the English colonies might come to if not wirely treated; but neither he nor his countrymen desired such a consummation for those great commonwealths which were bound to England by so many filial ties. Commerce, he said, was the great pacificator between countries. It brought men face to face, and it was the great corrector of the eccentricities of nature, so that a bad harvest in England meant a good season for Minnesota, Kansas and Manitoba.

PLOTS OF RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

London, Jan. 29.-A dispatch from Kharkoff ays that Sabieloff, an officer of the gendarmes, sent to that point by Colonel Sudeikin to investigate Nihilism, was assassinated on January 26. The same authority alleges that the police have discovered a plot for an unrising of the peasants in Little Russia, and also a scheme for putting strychame in the Czar's bread. Many arres s have been made.

NATIONALISTS AND ORANGEMEN. DUBLIN, Jan. 29 .- In spite of the proclamation of the authorities the Irish Nationalists evaded the police and the military and held a meeting at Castle-Wellar, a small market town in Ulster,

Castle-Weilar, a small market town in Uster.
Prominent among those present were Messrs.
Harold and Rylett and James F. Small, member of
Parliament for Wexford.
Many Orangemen absented themselves from the
first levee of the season given by the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, owing to Lord Rossmore's recent
suspension from his magisterial functions.

ACCUSED OF LIBELLING A VICE-CONSUL. London, Jan. 29 .- The Grand Jury has returned at a so bill against Captain George C. H. Armstrong, proprietor of The London Globe, for his alleged ifbel of T. C. Colledge, British Vice-Consul at Kertch. A ruling has been obtained removing the trial to the Court of Queen's Bench. [The Globe published a dispatch of the Central News Company which stated that Mr. Colledge was at the head of a company engaged in employing pilots to wreck vessels in the Black Sca in order to ob-

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. Berlin, Jan. 29 .- In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, during a discussion on the estimates for worship, Herr von Gossler, Minister of Public Instrucfor worship, Herr von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruc-tion and Eccle-iastical Affairs, declared that the restora tion of Cardinal Ledochowski to the Archbishopric of Posen would jeopardize the peace of Church and State, The Government, he said, must keep its eyes open, as the Poles still regard Cardinal Ledochowski as their Primate.

THE HONORS TO VICTOR EMMANUEL. Rome, Jan. 29.—The Gazette to-day published letter from King Humbert thanking the Italian people for their manifestations in memory of King Victor Emmanuel. These manifestations, he says testify to the closeness and unity of the people and institutions of the country, increasing the prestige of Italy and giving the force necessary to solve problems of modern civilization. The hospitality and nob fity of conduct of Rome prove that she is worthy to be the capital of the kingdom and the guardian of the tomb of the father of his country.

SPANISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Madrid, Jan. 29 .- The Government has resolved to carry out the treaties of commerce with England and the United States. Senor Canovas del Castillo the Prime Minister, replying to-day to Catalonian protectionists, declared that he was guided by the general interests of Spanish commerce alone, and not by the interests of a particular class or district.

FAILURE OF A LUMBER COMPANY.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The American Lumber Company have assigned. The company, which had a cap-ital of \$1,000,000, was formed some years ago and owned extensive mills. The banks mainly interested are the Toronto Bank, Quebec Bank and the Bank of Commerce. The liabilities will foot up close to \$1,000,000, half of which is secured. The Bank of Commerce is the largest creditor. It appears that a dispute has existed between the company and venders of timber limits in Michigan, as to the class of timber the company and a right to cut, and pending the solution of that question the Scotch share holders, being those principally interested, decided that the company should go into liquidation. They there-fore made an assignment to Playfair & fore made an assignment to Playaur & Lockle, of Toronto; Cateheon, of Detroit, and other parties in Scotland. It is said that the shareholders only will be losers. The Bank of Toronto, with whom the company dealt, are fully secured, and the Babilities to the outside creditors are only a few thousands of dollars, which, it is believed, will be paid in full. There is nothing at present as far as-can be ascertained to justify the belief that the British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company will go into liquidation.

DEATH OF TWO FRENCH ARTISTS. Paris, Jan. 29.—The death of Auguste Leloir, the French painter, is announced and also the death of Augustin Alexandre Dumont, the French sculptor.

A DUEL WITHOUT BLOOD. Paris, Jan. 29 .- A duel with pistols was lought to-day between M. Viette, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and M. Gras, editor of a provincial news-paper. Neither was wounded.

A LIBELLOUS BOOK SUPPRESSED. Paris, Jan. 29 .- The authorities have forsiden the circulation in France of the book containing the articles reprinted from the Nouvelle Rerue which were so offensive to the Germans. The book is so grossly libelions of the German Imperial family that it has caused great irritation in Berlin, where it was seized by

MATTERS IN THE DOMINION. OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Government intro-

duced a bill in Parliament to-night with a view to giving the more advanced Indians a form of self-government. The bill provides for the election of councillors, who will control the affairs of the reserve. The rules and by-laws passed by them becoming operative on being confirmed by a superintendent-tieneral of Indian Affairs. Messrs. Homer and Gordon, British Columbia members, Messes. Homer and Gordon, British Columbia members, will oppose the the bill to ratify the agreement between America and British Columbia in settlement of the claims of the latter. They hold that valuable coal lands which have been locked up by the Government for ten years have now been handed over to United States capitalists in addition to a subsidy of \$750,000 for the construction of sixty-nine miles of railway on Vancouver's Island. The British Columbia members think the concession is altogether too great.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The Montreal capitalists, who are streeted in the Nava Scatia, and prime intent short.

interested in the Nova Scotia coal mines intend adopting measures to develop the output to a much larger

Ascot Copper Mines, was poisoned by his landlady, her object being to secure a large amount of money belong ing to him.

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Jan. 29.—Permission to erect a monument to Luther at Riga has been refused by the Russian authori-Berlin, Jan. 29.—The draft of the bill for the proposed

workingmen's Life and Limb Assurance scheme has been approved by the Economic Council.

Vienna, Jan. 29.—The funeral of the murdered detective, Bloch, was attended by immense throngs of people. The murderer has shown such violence at times that it has been necessary to place him in irons.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Comte de la Rochefoucauld, a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies, has been elected President of the French Jockey Club.

Paris, Jan 29.—Two policemen have been placed under arrest for refusing to perform their duty. The extraordinary budget, with the exception of the proposed credit of 3,000,000 francs for constructing railways in Senegal, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

WILLIAM MEREDITH DECLARED SANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 .- In the lunacy case of William Meredith, Judge Fell this morning delivered his charge to the jury, defining the law of lunacy. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, thus establish-

ing Meredith's sanity.

The defendant, Meredith, is the son of the distinguished purist and Cabinet officer, William M. Meredith. The projurist and Cabinet officer, William M. Meredith. The proceedings were begun at the Instance of some of his relatives, and here upon the possession and right of disposition of his property. It was shown on the trial that Mr. Meredith had been confined in an asylum in England; that he was subject to hallacinations; that subsequently he was confined in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the insane, and that a sheriff's jury had found him hissane. On the other hand it was shown that he was possessed of great intellectual ability; had been carefully educated, and that all his powers were clear and forcible, except on the single point that he believed himself the object of some secret and mysterious persecution.

THE BUZZARD BAND OF ROBBERS.

EPHRATA, Penn., Jan. 29 .- The hearing of Eit Heiney, Daniel Hornberger, Isane Brenelser and Mrs. Julia Ann Buzzard, wife of "Abe" Buzzard, of the noted Buzzard band of robbers, which inhabited the Welsh Mountains, were given a hearing here to-day. The village was crowled with visitors from all points within a radiu of ten miles. Evidence was produced connecting the three men with various robberos committed by the Buzzard gang and Mrs. Buzzard with receiving stolen goods. The latter gave \$300 security for her appearance at cour and the men were held in default of bait for trial.

FOUR PEOPLE AND A TEAM LOST.

Boston, Jan. 29 .- A dispatch states that J. M. Riford, a merchant of Essex County, N. Y., accompa-nied by his wife and two young daughiers, started for his father's home in Warren, Vt., on January 11. He had a good team of horses, and expected to reach his destination on the same day. The party has not since been heard from, and their friends fear that they are at the bottom of Lake Champlain or frozen to death under the snow in the

A PAYMASTER'S ACCOUNTS SHORT.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29,-The officers of the channati, Hamilton and Dayton road refuse to say how much shortage there is in the accounts of ex-Paymaster Medary. His accounts were all right in September last, when his books were examined. He claims to have paid out money without taking proper vouchers, and that when this is corrected all will be right. The officers have no fear that the company will sustain any loss on his ac-count. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road refuse to say how

A BOLD ROBBERY BY DAYLIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 29 .- While S. Levien, the proprietor of a lewelry store, was absent this moralng, a thief entered and carried off jewelry valued at from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Mr. Levien, on his return, discovered a mulatto at work on the safe, who drove him back into the room at the point of a pistol. The robbers escaped.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN BY BURGLARS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.-The safe in the post office at Blue Island, one of the southwestern suburbs of this city, was blown open by burglars last night. In addition to the stamps and money of the post office which were taken some of the township's funds stored in the safe were also carried off. The value of the plunder secured by the thieves is placed at \$15,000.

KILLED WHILE CROSSING A RAILROAD.

Toledo, Jan. 29 .- Nora McIntyre, a school teacher, was killed at Tremansville, about four miles west of here, by a Michigan Central train this evening She was riding across the track with J. G. Lewis at the time, and was struck by the engine and he mangled. Lewis was terribly hurt, but may recove

GRAND ENCAMPMENT G. A. R.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 29.—Delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment are arriving. Colonels Jacobus, Day, Hall, and Brueninghausen, who are candi

A BANKRUPT'S STOCK BOUGHT.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 29.-H. B. Claffin & Co. have purchased the stock of Donald Gordon, who re, cently made an assignment, contained in his Rochester Oswego and Mexico stores, and taken a lease of the Rock Oswego and Mcxleo stores, and this is case of the Rockester stores, for \$175,200; or \$200 more than was stated would be received as the lowest bid. William S. Dunn, a member of Mr. Claffin's firm, was the only bidder.

Later in the day the whole stock was sold to Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., of Rochester, for \$254,000 cas on delivery to-day,

NEW-ENGLAND MILK PRODUCERS.

Boston, Jan. 29 .- About 600 farmers of New-England interested in the milk trade met here today to consider the best means of protecting their in terests. Addresses were made by W. P. Richardson, of Goshen, N. Y., president of a milk company in that region, and by Henry E. Alvord, of Orange County, N.Y. Officers were then elected.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 .- The Commercial Gacenter dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., says: "At a Demo-cratic caucus to-night Mr. Offat, a Williams man, offered a resolution to rescind the rule and permit the introduc-tion of new candidates. It was adopted after debate, by a vote of 68 to 52.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 29.—The General Assembly met in this city this morning, and Governor Bourn de-livered his annual message. He finds the affairs of the state managed with prudence and economy. He com-mends the scheme for industrial education.

THE KEY TO AZIEC WRITING FOUND.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 29 .- A dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, says that the Rev. Father Damazo Soto, of Concordia, in the State of Vera Craz, has discovered the key to the Aztec writings.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES,

SALVATION ARMY PEOPLE FINED.

Bridgerour, Conn., Jan. 29.—Captain Annie Dixon,
Mary Milburn, Lucy Reed and Annie Mathers, members
of the Salvation Army, who were arrested a few days ago
for violating a city ordinance by parading the streets of
the city, were to-day each fined \$3 and costs. They appealed.

pealed.

BELL BUOYS SUNK.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Light House Board is informed that the bell buoys at Camden and Long Ledge, off the coast of Maine, were sunk during a recent storm. A temporary lighted buoy will be used at Camden in the

LOYAL TO THE AMERICAN HOG.

PITISHERG, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Graensburg, Penn., says: "Last night twenty-seven men met and formed a secret, oath-bound brotherhood, and decided not to buy French goods and to boycort all dealers selling them, until the embargo on pork is removed."

LIABILITIES OF FORBES, WIGHT'A COMPANY.
BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The liabilities of Forbes, Wight & Company, dry-goods dealers, whose failure was reported yesterday, are about \$25,000, tae bulk of the indebtedness being to New York houses. The assets consist of the stock, valued last year nominally at \$45,000 at retail prices. This is an overestimate.

HAVE NOT REDUCED TIME OR WAGES.

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NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 29.—The Nashna and Jackson manufacturing companies have not reduced time or wages at their cotton mills, as reported.

heir cotton mills, as reported.

ANOTHER OF REUBEN SPRINGER'S GIFTS.

CINCINSATI, Jun. 20.—Reuben Springer has given \$20,100 to furnish the buildings for the art school which has
ust been endowed by Judge Nicholas Longworth, Mr.
pringer's gift will be used to add two stories to the Chainnati College building, in Wainat near Fourth-st.

TO REBUILD THE LONG BRANCH PIER. Long Branch, Jan. 29. - The directors of the Logar Disancil, Jan. 29.—The directors of the Long Branch Iron Pier Company methers this afternoon. It was decided to rebuild the pier; and Warren Leland, jr., was appointed a committee to confer with the con-tractors.

PRICE THREE CENTS. THE ADIRONDACK REGION.

A BILL TO ESTABLISH A RESERVATION,

AN APPROPRIATION OF \$500,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF LANDS. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Jan. 29 .- A bill to establish an Adiron-

dack Reservation, which it is said was drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce committee, was presented to the Legislature to-day by Senator Gibbs. It provides for the appointment of commis-sioners to learn the value of the for-est lands in the Adirondack region owned by private persons, and authorizes the Legislature to appropriate \$500,000 for the purchase of these lands, for the purpose of adding them to the State lands in the same region and thus forming a reservation. The lands are to be selected in the counties of Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Hamilton, Fulton, Oneida, Herkimer and Lewis. It is plainly stated that the lands are to be selected mainly with a view of protecting the water supply of the Hudson, Black and Mohawk rivers. Moreover it is desired to secure a supply of water sufficient for the navigation of the Erie and Black River canals, " for the preservation of the public health, for the protection and preservation of the valleys of the Hudson, the Mohawk, and Black rivers, and their tributaries, from

The work of selecting the lands and protecting them from the woodman's axe, after their purchase, is entrusted to three persons, to be known as " The Commissioners of the Adirondack Reservation," who are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. The commissioners are to serve for two, four, and six years respectively. The commissioners are to have exclusive control of the Adirondack Reservation, and they are directed to adopt a system of management and general regulations for the care and betterment of the lands, waters and forests under their control. In fact, the commissioners are to be a "forestry commission," similar to those which in Europe have proved of so much value to States by their protection of forests from destruction, Under their care it is hoped that the forests will be a source of income to the State, through the sale of "ripe trees"-of trees that would rot unless cut, and the re-moval of which would be a benefit to a forest. The

trees"—of trees that would rot unless cut, and the removal of which would be a benefit to a forest. The commissioners are also authorized to appoint forest "wardens" and other protectors of the forests from injury; and to bring suits against all tresspassers on the State lands.

The act is noteworthy in one respect. Its authors have adopted The Tribune's suggestion that the water-shed of the Black, Mohawk and Hudson rivers alone should be protected; leaving unguarded the water-shed of the St. Lawrence, the protection of that being unnecessary at the present time. Thusorly one-tail of the Adirondack wilderness is to be transformed into a State park. This lessens the magnitude of the proposed enterprise and may induce taxpayers to look with more lemiency on the project. The method of selecting the lands is to be a simple one. The State Engineer is to furnish the commissioners with a map showing the lands owned by the State and the lands owned by private persons in the counties named. Upon selecting the private lands which are to be added to the State lands—and thus create a park within whose limits all the ground shall be State property—the commissioners are to file "a map of such lands in the office of the Clerk of the county where such lands are situated, and they shall thereupon publish, for two successive weeks, in the State paper and in a newspaper printed and published in such county, a notice declaring that the State of New-York intends to appropriate the lands designated on the map, and forbidding all persons to cut trees, commit waste, or do any act thereon which will defeat, impede, or interfere with, or tend to defeat, impede, or interfere with, or tend to defeat, impede, or interfere with the execution of the purposes of this act."

Elaborate provisions are given for the appraisal of the value of the lands by agents of

poses of this act."

Elaborate provisions are given for the appraisal of the value of the lands by agents of the Supreme Court and the acquirement of the lands by the State. Apparently the act has been drawn to protect at once the owners of the private lands and prevent them from extorting an exorbitant value for their lands from the State. It would seem, however, that the appropriation, \$500,000, it a small one; and that the authors of the bill must see that a far larger sum will be required to connect together the State lands in the Adirondacks by buying the intervening private property.

BILLS IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY.

TRYING TO REGULATE POLICEMEN'S SALARIES-CIVIL SERVICE LAWS. Albany, Jan. 29 .- Senator Plunkett, of New York, introduced a bill to-day which provides that after January 1, 1885, all patrolmen in New-York shall receive \$1,200 yearly salary, and that after that date all persons appointed shall receive three grades of pay, namely, the

st year, \$1,000; the second year, \$1,100; and the third

Mr. Cullen introduced the Ramapo water bill empowering the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York to authorize the construction of a special water service for the city; to authorize the corporation to open trenches in streets for the laying of pipes and apparatus, and to provide for the purchase of works by the city at a fair ap praisal of compensation for such special water service which shall be met out of the appropriations for the fire department. Another bill by Mr. Cullen prohibits the speculative sale of stocks and bonds on margins and de-clares void all contracts for such sales when such bonds and stocks are not actually in the possession of the one

making the sale.

In the Assembly a bill was presented by Mr. Coffey repealing the second section of the act legalizing the sale of stocks on time and making all contracts absolutely void, unless the person contracting to sell or transfer the stock shall at the time of making the contract be in actual pos-

shall at the time of making the contract be in actual possession of such certificates or be otherwise entitled in his own right, or be duly authorized by some person so entitled, to sell the stock.

Mr. Husted introduced a bill amending the civil service laws by providing that the examination rules shall apply to county and jadiclai offices as well as to State offices, and prohibiting removals, except for cause after a hearing has been first granted. It is intended to apply more particularly to the New-York City departments, such as the Register's, County Clerk's, Sheriff's, etc.

The bill extending the time in which the Grand Jury of the County of year and Terminer of the County of New-York may make investigations of francis in the city and county government was considered in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading without debate and subsequently passed.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

AN EFFORT TO TEACH CHILDREN THE EFFECT OF LIQUOR ON THE SYSTEM. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PERBUNE.]
ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The study of physiology

in schools, with incidental reference to the effects of intemperance, was considered by the Senators to-day Some of the Senators were inclined to think that by push. ing the bill they would relieve themselves of the neces. sity of taking an interest in the prohibitory amendment. The bill prescribes that physiology and hygiene shall be taught with special reference to the effects of alcoholic beverages on the human system. The bill was pushed by Senator Gilbert, of Franklin County, one of the leading temperance men of the State, on the ground chiefly that it would lessen intemperance if children knew what evil effect followed the use of liquor. Senator Frederick Lansing opposed the bill; arguing that it would be impossible for every teacher in arguing that it would be impossible for every feather in a school to pass an examination in physiology as preserviced by the bill. Senator Robinson said that physiology was taught in school in his district with benefit to the scholars. Senator Mecharthy arguest at great length that the authors of the bill sought to make the State the gnardian of a child's morals. This he thought ought to be done by parents alone.

parents alone.
Senator Robinson replied that the State interfered between the child and its parents with respect to grammar, arithmetic and like studies, and he thought it had a right to do so with respect to physiology. It was only adding one more compulsory study to the school list.

The bill was finally ordered to a third seading.

DISCUSSING PILOTAGE FEES.

THE BILL TO REDUCE THEM RECOMMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE,

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE]
ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The bill to reduce the fees of the Sandy Hook pilots was again debated in the Assembly to-day. General James W. Husted defended the pilots, making the usual argument that their yearly salaries were actually small, that they imperilled their lives, that the bill was pushed by the foreign ship owner, etc. In closing his argument Mr. Husted asserted that the shipping merchants of New-York were not ciamoring for the passage of the bill. This statement was forcibly denied by Assemblymen Van Allen and House, of New-York, who then argued that